ENFRANCHISED AFRICANS

The Herald Commissioner Among the Liberated Negroes of the South.

SAMBO'S PAST AND PRESENT

The Great Labor Producers Turned Into Idle Political Dupes.

Natural Tendency of the Black to Imitate the White Negro.

COLORED SCHOOLS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Controlling Darkies of the Secession States.

EX-SLAVES AS PLANTERS.

Office-Seeking, Land-Grabbing and Whiskey-Drinking the Bane of the Emancipated.

NEW OBLEANS, Dec. 16, 1872. The negro must be considered more seriously than ever before under his new condition. He is a great part of the government; he is two-thirds of he industry of the South; he is here and he has come to stay. Upon his labor depend the three great staples of cotton, sugar and rice, which should be worth under a wholesome production \$500,000,000 a year to the people of the country. Upon his morals and industry depends the future social and religious condition of the South, and upon his knowledge of principles and business rests the solvency of the Southern States. Their debts will mever be paid without an educated negro society. To repudiate them is to injure the white man mainly, for the negro derives little relative value from the public credit. His politics have heretofore been wholly animated by a sense of danger to his life, wages and family security, and therefore no fair estimate can be put upon his organic vigor and public intentions until politicians, swindling employers and desperadoes cease to afflict him. A ong as he is "the nigger" he will vote solidly against his neighbors; when he becomes the actime is approaching when he will be a great newspaper patron and reader, let us form some conception of him in this ninth year of emancipa tion and seventh of peace.

HIS NUMBERS. The negro population of the country is 4,835,106, having gained above 400,000 during the war period. this prove that the negro in America is a wanishing race ? For convenient purposes you may gemember that the negroes of the United States mow equal all the people in Connecticut added to all in New York. The Indians, including 75,000 in Alaska, are less than one-thirteenth the of the Africans. Some of these Africans have been localized in our country as a family stock fer 260 years, and I saw negroes in three States who were claimed to lion, and there is no doubt that public opinion in the Gulf States and even the State and District the laying of Mr. Stephens' corner stone of the exclusive empire of human slavery. While the South was clamoring at the North for evading the Fugitive Slave law it was itself breaking the constitution by encouraging the direct importation

-The enfranchising of the colored population and the bestowal of the ballot upon it have almost changed the relations of South Carolina, West of Mississippi Evest of Louisiana and West of Florida. These are the great natural negro States of the country. During the war mortality among the blacks retarded their increase, which should have been one tillion, to only 438,179. In the same decade the war involved the direct obliteration of 850,000 white men and shortened the immigration rolls lored race is still proceeding in an increased atio, arising from sloth, improvidence, exposure, ostitution and the repugnance of the women to same maternity or to provide for their offspring. But these views struck me as being dictated by the rish. More human beings died in the slave period rom overwork, breeding slave children upon comision, and from hunger and exposure in sickess than in this period. The same causes wast therwise operate among the whites, who have ound at last "the sweet sense of providing," and who are as averse to child-bearing, and in some pther respects not greatly differing from what is pharged against the negro classes. During the past ten years Missouri and Texas have grown more relatively than any other Southern States. Fiorida had also gained thirty-five per cent, but South Carolina had not rained one-third of one per cent. The negro population in a majority of the Southern States actually putgrew the white increase between 1880 and 1870. So that if anybody wants to prove it true by watching the thing out, that a crow can live 100 years, there is a good substitute for the crow in Sambo. THE DUSKY EMPIRE.

In South Carolina there are now, according to the official enumeration, 415,814 negroes to 289,867 whites; in Mississippi, 444,201 blacks to 382,896 whites; in Louisiana, 364,210 blacks to 362,065 whites, and in Florida, 96,087 whites to 91,689 negroes. No other States are threatened with a exclusive negro domination, and South Carolina, which was most energetic to multiply playes, has pulled the dusky temple down upon her head and lies there perfectly helpless in the ruins of her lavorite institution. It is claimed that negro votes have nearly arrogant power to seat

negro votes have nearly arrogant power to seat in the United States Congress six Senators and I wenty-two Representatives.

NEGRO SCHOOLS.

The condition of education among the negroes is very promising, particularly in Alabama and Mississippi. The first negro United States Senator, Reveis, is Principal of the Alcorn University, near Jackson, Miss., and he is also a small cotton planter. This institution is well endowed, and all the professors are colored men. A most remarkable institution for negro culture exists at the gown of Talladega, Ala. It was established under the patronage of the American Missionary Society and has 18s papils, some of whom are quite proficient in Greek and Latin. Another extraordinary school is at Marion, Perry county, Ala., called the delent in Greek and Latin. Another extraordinary school is at Marion, Perry county, Ala., called the Athens School, of which the Principal is George N. Carr, colored, a graduate of Oswego College. There are three teachers, and Greek and Latin are taught. At Marion there is also the Lincoin Bechool. The Swayne University at Montgomery, under the auspices of the American Missionary Board, has 400 pupils and six teachers, all negroes. There is a fine school at Seima, Ala., and at Mooile the negroes are getting along very heartily. At one of these schools recently where the scholars were being examined, Mr. Moore, of Corpus Christi, Fexas, a planter who had formerly owned a great many slaves, came back to town and went into the college. He had not seen many of his old slaves for years and the negro woman who bursed him whenshe was a child—although he him-

slaves for years and the negro woman who hursed him whenhie was a child—although he himself is now old and gray—went up to him as he appeared, called him her child and wept over him as in former times, while the pickaniunies who used to be on his plantation were firing away in the double rule of three and equations.

I inquired whether any of the negroes in the South had turned out large planters. The question, would scarcely admit of an affirmative reply under the emancipated negroes first forforn condition, but it was reported that Ben Montgomery, a negre man, now misde cotton on the plantations of both Jeff Davis and Joe Davis, his brother, near Warrenton, Miss., and had been held on his place during the last campaign. There are about four runnfred negroes in the South who have made from fifty bales to three hundred bales of cotton during the past season. In Alabama, Charles Teel, Stephen Foster, one Patterson, of Autaga, and others

were quoted as in thriving circumstances as embryo planters.

BAPIER, THE COLORED CONGRESSMAN elect, lost 200 cords of wood and sixty bales of cotton when the Ku Klux broke him up in 1828. When I went to see Rapier he was in some dudgeen because a Northern newspaper had reported him to have been once in the Fenitentiary, in a very generous manner Mr. Sloss, a democratle predecessor of his in Congress, came out at once in a card to say that he had known Rapier since bryhood, and he had never been in jail a day in his life. Kapier laid this siander to a man whom he seat for Congress—not Colonel Cates, his one-armed Confederate opponent—and Intimated a libel Suit. A spirit of litigation among the negroes is rise; but this must be expected to continue as long as they are insecure in their property, personal safety or legal wages. The terms they are offered as workmen in the Sonthern country are generally very low; and one reason why they "knock off" in the middle of the season is that they become informed of the meanness of their employers by comparison with the wages of other laborers. Perfect justice between the races is wout the South wants. The negro must be stopped from stealing the white man's live stock and pigs, and the white man will sconer or later learn that when he has a good class of labor right by its side he had better be magnaminous and anticipate their discovery of whether he is treating them right or wrong.

During the height of the Presidential election a planter of Southern Georgia wrote to Governor Smith;—"A good notery public in this region is of more consequence to us than who shall be President of the United States."

THE QUESTION OF WAGES.

It is to be observed generally in the South that the negroes 'udge, after they are paid that the negroes wages, after they are paid that the negroes wages, after they are paid the property of the planters, in order to capture the natice, and takes the wages and present them when the certon is gathered, thus making the negro poor will legally get a patch

horses and takes four, for example, to one of his sharing negro foremen.
"Here, Jim," he says, "are four mules to work the crop with. I do not know which of the two are mine, and you do not know which of the two are yours. You are to furnish half the rations; here is my half. Now, at the end of the senson if two of these mules have been badly treated you lose them."

Mr. Hoar says that he is making about two-thirds as much cotton under this system as in the best days of the slave period, and oclieves that within a few years the cotton crop will be as large as it ever was.

OFFICE GETTING.

office-getting, however, is the bane of the negro in hearity as great a degree as of the white man throughout the Southern country. The profits and pleasures of drawing a salary from the public treasury exceed those to be derived from industry; and we must hope for some evangelizing movement within African society, such as Church influence, Masonry or something of that kind, to persuade the negro that to plant and work are the best modes to vindicate himself. The white politician will not learn this lesson until his native neighbors discover that he is a loafer and convince him of the dignity of labor by refusing him their sunrages.

sudrages.

THE NEGROES' NEWSPAPERS IN THE SOUTH.

The following list of newspapers published by negroes for negroes was given to me by Congressman elect and United States Assessor James T. Rapier, at Montgomery, Ala.:—

Frederick Douglass' National Era, Washington city.

city.
W. H. Day's Progress of Liberty, Philadelphia.
John P. Sampson's Colored Citizen, Washington

The Louisianian, by Lieutenant Governor Pinch-back. The Galveston (Tex.) Standard, by G. T. Ruby.
The Grand Era, at Baton Rouge, by J. Henry

The Bulletin, Tennessee.
The Marysville Herald, Tenn., by John Scott.
The Montgomery (Aia.) Republican, by James T.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Republican, by James T. Rapier.

A South Carolina paper, edited by Kane, colored Congressman elect.
The Christian Standard, Philadelphia.
American Messenger, Washington.
Zion's Standard, Brooklyn.
The last three are religious papers; all the others are political and miscellaneous and strike directly the questions of the hour with the new race of voters and citizens.
Of the above colored editors, several are native Southerners and were slaves. The Era is looked upon as the chief paper of the race, but the Galveston Standard is very well sustained and its editor, Ruby, is a New England negro; this paper is a semi-weekly.

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY.

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY.

The negro's passion for office is identical with the white man's, whom he so strictly imitates; but it white man's, whom he so strictly imitates; but it must be said that the negro's modesty is as great as we might have expected. His first member of the United States Senate was a kindly, religious man, from Mississippi; only one negro in Congress has been been insolent or even criminative, and that was a South Carolina importation from the East. The ablest negroes in the country are still in the South, and they show some jealousy of the Northern negroes who come among them for office-getting purposes.

East. The ablest negroes in the country are still in the South, and they show some jealousy of the Northern negrees who come among them for officegetting purposes.

Pinchback, the present Governor of Louisiana, is a bold, soldierly type of the Louisiana quadroon or octoroon, nearly white, good looking, and very well dressed. He bears scarcely an African leature or mark from his toot to his hair. He was on speaking terms with Warmoth up to the late coup a data of the Custom House. By Dosition he is the foremost negro man in the South. Dunn, his predecessor, was a superb type of the black man and Warmoth's first effective opponent. Dunnas, who was a candidate for Governor in 1868, in convention, against Warmoth, has lately been Warmoth's stool pigeon. Lewis, who beat Beauregard for Public Administrator in New Orleans, is a light mulatto, of good address and some capacity. To speak with any of these men, however, is to be very little impressed. The negro in these great offices is twenty years in advance of his time.

The three leading negroes of Alabama are James T. Rapier, of Montgomery; Philip Josephs and Benjamin Turner. Both the latter were beaten for Congress in Mobile, Josephs receiving 18,000 votes and Turner 6,000. The latter would have been elected United States Senator from Alabama by the democrats to avenge themselves upon Spencer and Parsons had he been able to lead off sufficient Rapier is a tall, lean, yellow man, of a pleasing countenance and good education, who has been for some time United States Assessor of the Second district. He is a man of some business capacity and is probably the best qualified legislature, who has been some time in the Legislature, and his fair, worldly wisdom, political consistency and vigor in debate stamp him as a man capable at least in the outward form of public life.

GEORGIA DARKIES.

The Georgia negro of the first original conse-

lair, worldly wisdom, political consistency and vigor in debate stamp him as a man capable at least in the outward form of public life.

GEORGIA DARRIES.

The Georgia negro of the first original consequence was Aaron L. Peoria Bradley, a mulatto of carousing propensities and no scruples. He had been a preacher and a lawyer and made the first commotion in Southern politics. By the fervor of his spirit and a weak, over-stimulated nature, he has lost his importance and is now merely raving. The chief negro of Georgia is Jeff Long, of Macon, a great power among the "brudders." The white men in Georgia who deal most in the negro vote are James E. Dunning, a Yankee, postmaster of Atlantic: H. P. Farrow, a native South Carolinian and District Attorney, formerly a notable associate of Bullock, and A. W. Stone, a New Englander, who resided in Georgia before the war. The negroes are getting shy of men who use them as voting machines, and we shall see a proper condition of things when the native whites here exchange honors with the better negroes and society is less dominated by foreign nobodies.

The negroes of Mississippi are well intentioned, and here, as through the South, they commit less crime than an equal number of whites. Revels, as I have mentioned, is a patient and tranquil teacher of his race. Governor alcorn has been the beneficent genius of this State in setting the example of justice to white and black.

A leading negro of South Carolina has just been beaten for the United States Senate by one of Senator Cameron's cronies—a carpet-bagger. This negro, R. B. Elliet, was particularly offensive to all classes of South Carolina whites, because he had said on several occasions that the state was bound to be fit black and that the negroes there should never give an office to any white person, being in the majority. Elliot is a perfectly black man, a native of Boston, and educated at the Eton School in England. He held a good position in Boston among the negroes as a lawyer with cleverness, but without adequate pru

tor seldom fails to meet its response in the humor-loving negro. Had Elliot come to the senate in the place of Patterson he would have been distinguished there for his capacity, but at the same time he would have done nothing to allay the prejudices between the colors, for he is an azgressive man and made himself very conspicuous in South Carolina by horse whipping a white man whom he suspected of maintaining too friendly relations with one of his family.

OTHER CAROLINA DARKIES.

H. E. Hayne, is a mulatto, the Secretary of State of South Carolina, and A. J. Randser, Congressman elect, has been Lieutenant Governor. The most induental white man with the negroes is the now celebraied member of Congress, C. C. Bowen. He is said to be the only man in the State who can run against a negro for office and beat him by negro aid. The Legislature of South Carolina is a spectacle for gods and men. It is as corrupt as Albany in the palmiest days of Tweed, as mothey as a street riot, and it is "getting no better" very fast. South Carolina has about eleven hundred miles of railroad, and had carpet-bagging been of any honest enterprise the State would have exerted itself for communication with the West across the Alleghanies. There is a great need in the western country for domestic servants of the type which the seaboard slave States could supply.

WHIFE NEGROES.

the western country for domestic servants of the type which the seaboard slave States could supply. WHIFE MEGROES.

A man who is generally charged with manipulating bonds in South Carolina is Magle, a South Carolinan, who was thought to have amassed between two million and the emillion of dollars, or fully as much as Governor Scott. Yet these men allege that their money has been made by speculating in the State bonds from knowledge of how and when they should be sold.

In all South Carolina there are only 8,000 foreigners out of 705,000 people. The population has not increased since 1865; there are 215,000 less cattle, 27,000 less horses; the wool has declined to the amount of 270,000 pounds. The bonds are quoted at thirty cents or iess, and the cotton yield is but 230,000 bales. It is the opinion of some people that the new generation of whites will decamp from the State and go where they can have an equal voice in the government. It is amazing that a man can have the face to sit in the United States Senate under the condition in which Patterson will go there. Bribery is alleged to have been used at this election even to the extent of taking receipts for the bribes, so that if the Senator circt should be indicted he could threaten with these receipts the members who had taken bribes.

I have thus briefly outlined the negro—the

members who had taken bribes.

I have thus briefly outlined the negro—the creature of his priest and his politician, governed by his fears rather than by his discrimination or reflection, but, on the whole, a long-sufering, struggling, ambitious being, wishing to observe the decencies of life and find adequate opportunities. He eschews violence, but is corruptible. He is too innocent to make conspiracies. He is fully aware of the rights which belong to him under the law, and let us hope that a nobler public opinion will seek to grant all these without contest, to make this man fit to be a citizen by generous education, and to see, after so much unavaling violence, whether the South cannot be regenerated by tolerance.

REMOVAL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

A Site Purchased at Fort Washington-The Academical, Law, Medical and Mining Schools.

The trustees of Columbia College have purchased a large tract of land, consisting of nine acres, at Fort Wasnington, in the upper part of the city. It is located above 160th street, and extends from the Boulevard to the North River. It is thought that the removal of this ancient institution of learning, founded in 1754, is only now a matter of time. The subject has been discussed for a considerable period, and the early commencement of work on a new and more extensive edifice will probably take place during the coming The present location of the college on Lexington avenue is objectionable, on the ground of its proximity to the Grand Central depot, where the noise and confusion caused by arriving and departing trains interfere with the quiet absolutely necessary for the professors and students in the prosecution of their respective tasks. When, in 1857, the college was removed for the first time from its old site, not more than a block from the HERALD office, there were many citizens who regretted the change, while admitting that the growth of the city and the removal of residences up town made it necessary. The continued march of improvement, and the excitement and noise in the immediate vicinity of the college, so detrimental to persons engaged in study, now assails the institution once more; and the trustees, it would seem, have determined to find a distant and quiet location, far removed from the heart of the city. The establishment of the college at Fort Washington will no doubt help to build up that part of New York. Many families will be attracted to the spot in consequence, and it is probable many a required.

THE FOUR BRANCHES. bia College. Last year they were attended by 855 students, but the present number is much larger. students; in the school of law, 291; in the school of medicine, 332, and in the school of mines, 115. This year there are 400 in the law school, 123 in the school of mines, and,

with the increase in the other branches, there are about eleven hundred in all. This is certainly a most flattering exhibit. The college exercises a great and just influence, which is only fully known to those acquainted with its operations. The Board of Trustees includes the names of Secretary Fish, John Jacob Astor, Judge Blatchford, Bishop Potter, Dr. John C. Jay, Gouverneur M. Ogden and other eminent clitzens. The faculty embrace a large number of the most distinguished scholars in the country.

ACADEMICAL, LAW AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS. In the college proper, where the usual facilities for obtaining a liberal education is afforded, applicants for admission to the freshman class are examined in the English, Latin and Greek grammars and other classical works, besides algebra and geography, the annual tuition fee of each student being \$100. The terms commence in October and February. In the law school of Columbia College, situate on Lafayette place, opposite the Astor Library, a complete course of legal education is afforded gentlemen intended for the Bar in any of the United States, except in matters of mero local law and practice. The course of study occupies two years, and is so arranged that a complete view is given during each year of the subjects embraced within it. The plan of instruction includes the various branches of common law, equity, admiralty, commercial, international and constitutional law. The tuition fee is \$100 per year, and any person of good moral character, whether a college graduate or not, may be admitted with the College of Physicians and Surgeons (founded in 1807), corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. Candidates for the degree of M. D. must have attended two full courses of lectures—the latter in this college—and must have studies medicine three years under the direction of a regularly authorized physicians. Graduates of other schools who have been in practice three years and theological students are admitted on general tiket by paying the matriculation fee.

The Schoo

THE DEATH OF MR. PUTNAM.

The remains of Mr. George P. Putnam, the eminent and veteran publisher, who died suddenly on Friday evening in his publishing house, Twentythird street and Fourth avenue, were subsequently removed to his late residence, 328 East Fineenth street, by permission of Deputy Coroner Cushman, who was applied to for the purpose. Coroner Herrman took the case in charge. It is believed that Mr. Putnam died either of apoplexy or disease of the hear.

THE REFORMERS' RUMPUS.

Disputing Over the Spoils of Election.

The Custom House Committeemen Fighting for the Spoils-. he Sedate Seventy Spoiling for a Fight.

The Jacksonian doctrine, "To the victors belong the spoils," is still the rule in politics; but where it is an undecided question who the victor is it is likely to result in a rumpus. Such seems to be the status of affairs with the reform and republican vi tors of the Nevember election. They were banded like brothers during the campaign—the Committee of Seventy, composed of old time democrats and men of all creeds, and the Custom House republicans, composed of the Murphy, Arthur and Bliss adherents. They took no thought then but of the best way to heat the common enemy, and they beat him. They emerged from their fight victorious, with Dix for Governor, Havemeyer for Mayor, Phelps for District Attorney and every man of

THER TIGHET ELECTED.

Why should they not be happy? Why should they not continue in the bands of that protherhood that had characterized and welded their conduct of the campaign? An old Arab proverb says that Success is the bane of reformers." In this case it has proven too true. Success has excited icatousies, enmittes, dissensions and trouble among the great reformers of 1872. An eminent public, ist of our own time and country has said. "No man can be a reformer who is respectable in his own of Seventy bid iair to prove the contrary of the assertion, because they were all, Havermeyer, Salomon, Stern, Foley, all eminently respectable in their own neighborhood and along the entire length of their own avenues. So much can Committee, of which Murphy and Arthur and Bliswere leading spirits, for that was a thorough po-litical committee, which did not aim at

were leading spirits, for that was a thorough political committee, which did not aim at REPORM OR RESPECTABLITY, but at spoils. Its avowed object was not to improve the State and city government, or to reform legislation, but to elect its candidates; and, while it did not care much for nigh respectability, it cared a great deal for high success. The success which came was the success of both—the reform respectability, as well as the radical rule party—and success, according to the old Arab proverb, threatens to be the bane of the reformers.

ON TUESDAY NIGHT
the old Committee of Seventy held a meeting at its rooms, on Broadway and Twenty-second street, to hear the report of its sub-committee on legislatics. This sub-committee, appointed some time ago, consists of ex-Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin, chairman; Jackson S. Schultz and Dorman B. Eaton. This committee, unluckly for the peace and quietness of the party, had consulted regarding its report with a similar committee of the Republican General Committee, and on the night in question presented the result. There was a juli attendance. The dignity and responsibility of municipal reform was fully represented, and the great magnates of the Seventy were there somewhat flattered by success at the polis, but by no means inconsiderate of the more difficult task of securing success afterwards. The report of the sub-committee was very elaborate. It comprehended all the phases of city government for the nuture, not forgetting the need of pidicious appointments in those boards and commissions usually termed "Albany Commissions."

ONE IMPORTANT CLAUSE

indicious appointments in those boards and commissions usually termed "Albany Commissions."

ONE IMPORTANT CLAUSE

was to the effect that the appointing power for these commissions should lie in a commission consisting of the Mayor (Mr. Havemeyer), the President of the new Board of Aldermen (intended to be Mr. Vance, of the present Board), and the new District Attorney, Phelps. The sub-committee of the Republican General Committee consists of George Bliss, Jr., and Hugh Gardner. The proposed new commission consists of two radical republicans, Vance and Phelps, and only one independent reform man, Mayor Havemeyer. The Committee of Seventy were at once alarmed, and after an excited time, in which Vance, it is understood, made most angry demonstrations about the room, the Seventy insisted upon adjournment.

ON PRIDAY EVENING
the meeting was held again and the charter was again presented, but a very dignified warfare was amade upon it by those reformers who care as much for manicipal good as for political spoils. One member announced that it was the intention of the reform movement to put reform government into the hands of the reform men; that it was the intention to let New York city govern itself as it was entitled to do, and that as they now had a reform Mayor they wanted him to have power to carry out the will of the people, as the ballot in November had put it into his hands. He objected to distributing the appointing power among the various officers elect, even at the demand of the Custem House republicans, and insisted that the proposed charter of the amalgamated Custom House and Seventy sub-committees be rejected, which was agreed to by a vote of 31 to 6.

The REPORM MEN

have therefore carried their point thus far. How the battle for municipal supremacy will stand after the Custom House men have made the grand charge which they are preparing for can only be tremblingly awatted. The Seventy's men ad-journed subject to the call of the Chair, and until they meet again the matter must rest in abeyance; but a stout battle threatens, and, however it re-sults, the disintegration of the reform republican party has commenced.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A meeting of the above board was held vesterday, Alderman Vance in the chair.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR THE ALDERMEN. Alderman Conover called up a former resolution a warrant in favor of each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for \$1,000, for services during the present year; also in favor of President of Board of Aldermen and President of Board of Assistant Aldermen for \$1,000, for services rendered the re-spective boards during the past year, and charge the same to city contingencies. The resolution was laid over.

THE SALT WATER QUESTION.

The Committee on Public Works reported are commendation, after consideration of the petitions of Messrs. Cameron & Co., recommending the adoption of a resolution granting permission to A. S. Cameron & Co. to lay a six-inch cast iron pipe to convey sait water from the bulkhead at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street, under the surface of the street, for about a distance of three hundred and fifty feet, and thence southerly at right angles under the sidewalk into their premises, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets and avenue A and First avenue, the work to be done at their own expense and under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Works.

The resolution was adopted. THE SALT WATER QUESTION.

The resolution was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday next, at one o'cock.

FEDERAL OFFICE AFFAIRS.

There is very little to report concerning the public offices in this city.

AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE the regular routine of daily business is observed with very little variation. Collector Arthur spent two days in Washington, this being his first appearance at the national capital since his access to the office of Collector. General Arthur, doubtless, went to the "city of magnificent distances" for went to the "city of magnificent distances" for the purpose of conferring with Secretary Boutwell on matters appertaining to his office in general and to the Civil Service code in particular. Next Wednesday being a legal holiday the Custom House will be closed. Vessels to leave the harbor on that day must clear on Tuesday.

THE PENSION OFFICE is still besieged by ex-warriors and their widows, who strive to get away with the stipend allowed them by Incle Samuel. Mr. silas B. Dutcher, the pension agent, has his hands full during business hours, which, by the way, are with him, during the payment of pensions, from sunrise until sunset, and

pension agent, has his hands full during business hours, which, by the way, are with him, during the payment of pensions, from sunrise until sunset, and oftener until eight to him o'clock at night. Up to last night Mr. Dutcher had paid out about six thousand two hundred checks, aggregating more than two hundred thousand dollars. This week will, no doubt, finish the payments of the last quarter's pensions of 1872.

SUPERTISOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Lucian Hawley has giorified his accession to office by the seizure of an immense filicit distillery in the Twentieth ward of this city a heighborhood which may be classed with Irishtown, Brooklyn), under great difficulties, the particulars of which were at the time fully detailed in the Herald. Besides this, several other important seizures were effected by Mr. Hawley's officers, which, however, cannot now be made public. The new bill abolishing all the assessors after the first of July, 1873, just passed by Congress will entail considerable labor on the Supervisor. He is about setting out on a tour among the districts in the State, which forms the precinct of Mr. Hawley's jurisdiction.

DEATH OF A UNITED STATES CAVALRY CAP-

Captain Frank Stanwood, of the Third cavalry, United States Army, died at the residence of his father, in Brighton, Mass., on Friday, of consump-

SLEIGHING.

An Hour Among the Horsemen-Pleasures of the Boad-Snow Scenes-Sleighing as a Fine Art.

The storm of Wednesday brought quite a sepply of snow for the use of the lovers of sleighing of Gotham, and when the first flakes gave admonitory signals of a chance to ride upon the runners all the uptown blacksmiths' shops rang with the blows upon the red-hot bars of iron and steel, which were being quickly shaped and dexterously fashioned into snow shoes for the equine population, which is used for pleasure upon our Park and roads. Sleighs were overhauled and cleaned of the dust which had accumulated during their re-tiracy in the lotts and storage places and every vehicles, which usually possess such an interest for the roadman, lose their attraction, and the fairy things used on the snow engross all their atten-tion. It has come to be almost a universal custom which are sound and healthful, to "jog" and drive them upon the road during the long Winter months, when the turf is abandoned, and consequently when an opportunity is given to sleigh ride more than the usual number of these same

Ladies are especially fond of a drive over the crisp white snow, and gentlemen who never seem willing to have ladies accompany them upon wheels are happy to invite wives, mothers, sisters and

awesticarts to join them in an exhibitating sleighride. It must be a morose, bearish disposition
which cannot put away all cares and troubles when
scated behind a square going, clean stepping trotting horse attached to a Portland sloigu, and, giving up all but pleasant and agreeable thoughts,
enjoy the passing hour; and to it comes to pass
that almost all one meets upon the road during
sleighing bear apleasant smile and have a conscious
air of contentment and happiness. About three
o'clock P. M. the lower entrances of the Park
begin to receive the countless numbers of sleights
filled with their happy cargoes, and out beyond the
Arsenal, Stetson's, the upper entrances to the
Park, Avenue St. Kincholas, Sixth avenue, Eighth
avenue, and over the Mctomb's Dain Bridge, on to
Central Avenue, they go, the last stock having
countless brushes with one another, and the grand
whole is a scene of excitement and hie which can
be seen at no other time. Stationing himself on
the porton of Harry Berthol's Club House the other
afternoon the Heisand reporter glanced over the
passing throng, and with pencil and note book
made himself busy in silently interviewing both
human and equine celebrities.

Among the irrst to appear upon the scene is the
well known face of the great railroad king, Vanderblit, seated behind a large bay horse, which he
is urging onward at a rapid rate, ier after him
comes, at no snall's pace, his son, William, with a
pair of blacks; Mr. Frank Work, with his powerful
chestant mare; Dr. Corey, with Commodore Nutt,
a small, compact trotter that has trotted his mile
on the turi down in the twenties, and Mr.
William Turmbuli follows with his Hambletonian
stallion, Willies Schepper, the pride of his heart and
object of his ceaseless admiration. Mr. William
Lovell has actually brought out his American Girl,
and she, with a record of only 2:17k,
ateps loosely along with a cloan, easy stride which
ought to suit the most fastidious of horsemen.
Peter Manee, with reckless abandom, attempts a
brush, holding the looking black mares. Mr. W. H. Harbeck appears behind the fast mare Nellie. Mr. Carman has the gray gelding Gray Mack, with a record of 2:25%, and James McKee rattles along at a rapid rate behind a Hambletonian gelding of speed and promise. Mr. Newell has his flag-tailed chestnut out, and he is stepping well. Frank Squires is driving his speedy black mare, which is also very stylish. Ben Mace is driving a rapid-going trotter, and Mr. Palmer his new brown gelding, Frank. Mr. L. J. Phillips is seated in an elegant sleigh, among costly robes, driving a splendid bay gelding called Prince, one of the best and most promising of our road horses, and Mr. Isaac Phillips holds the reins over his favorite gray, the speedy Admiral Farragut. Mr. Samuel Truesdell next came along behind a very handsome, stylish and fast black gelding, by Hambletonian, and Captain Wilson had his beauty of a Hambletonian mare, which is very fast and promising. Hundreds of other celebrities appeared, and, with lightning rapidity, disappeared again, and darkness did not bring much cessation, for a new set of people came on the scene; those whose business pursuits keep them from pleasure during the day time, and mirth and jolity prevailed until the morning hours.

HORSE NOTES.

Blanket stealing has come in vogue again, and quite a number of gentlemen are minus valuable orse blankets, which they have had stolen from the hind part of their wagons, probably between the Park and their stables. One hundred dollars is not an uncommon price for a gentleman to pay for a pair of nice horse brankets, and consequently the thieves get no insignificant plunder when they suc-

thieves get no insignificant plunder when they succeed in stealing from a wagon a pair of them, and the unconscious owner does not realize his loss until told by his groom when he drives into the stable. We speak of this to caution the driving community, and recommend them to keep a sharp lookout when driving homewards, particularly after dark.

The brown trotting gelding David Bonner, the pro-arty of Mr. William H. Gray, has his home for the Winter, at the Winfield stables.

Mr. Dougher, sgray mare Stells is Wintering at Englewood, N. J.

Mrs. Daniel Mace's bay horse Bay Star is the champion of the city for ficulty. He is about fifteen hands high and the periection of form and symmetry, his color being a dark, shiny, mahogany bay, with no white except a star in his forehead, from which he takes his name. Bay Star is by Daniel Lambert, he by Ethan Allen, and he possesses wonderful speed. With his bright eye and intelligent countenance he presents a picture of equine beauty rarely seen and hard to excel.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Excitement Over the Herald's Tabular Statement of Holders of the Stock-Probable Action of the Union Pacific Directors.

The disclosures in the HERALD, exclusively, yesterday of the names of holders of Union Pacific Railroad stock under the old régime, created great discussion in Wall street and among business men generally. It was conceded that there was a sus-picious smell about all the transactions, dignified by the title of Credit Mobilier, and that the present nanagement of the Union Pacific ought to take some steps for the recovery of the eighteen million of stock represented in the Herald tabular statement. It was stated that several influential stockholders had written to Horace F. Clark, the

stockholders had written to Horace F. Clark, the President of the Union Pacific, asking him to take steps in the matter, and in order to discover the truth regarding the rumor a Herald reporter waited upon that gentleman last evening.

Mr. Clark was cognizant of the disclosures made by the Herald and said he had received letters regarding it, one especially from a large stockholder in New England, asking that steps be taken to prosecute these fraudulent stockholders for the amount of their stock.

"What are you going to do about it? asked the Herald reporter, in the classic language of Tweed. "Well, individually, I can do nothing," responded Mr. Clark; "but the directors meet next week on the ordinary business of the road and I think they will take action in the matter. I can really say nothing further,"

THE HOLIDAYS.

Where to Go to Got Your Watches and Jowelly and Diamonds and Clocks and Bronsos-The Stores Where You Can Get Fitted Out in New Suits of Clothes and Where the Fine Arts are Worshipped-The Emporis of Musical Instruments and the Headquarters of Singing Birds and Fancy Dogs.

Christmas is now within a few days' neares, and if among the holiday goods purchasers there be any laggards they had better hurry up and go the for them to choose from. During the past week or two the storekeepers say that the rush of barfact, however, that the weather has always a great deal to do with either increasing or diminishing the crowds, and that the sloppy state of the streets on Thursday and Friday last were rathe

than otherwise. Yet favorable weather cannot be had always for the mere wishing for it. So ar, fortunately, the number of "good weather days" fortulately, the number of "good weather days" has far outnumbered that of the unfa-vorable days. The storekeepers, on the whole judging from the favorable turn the weather took judging from the invorable turn the weather took yesterday, it is more than probable that from new until Wednesday noxt at least holiday goods per-chasers will have, as the Hibernian shipmate has it, "good walking overhead." Indeed, "Old Probabilities," who, as a general thing, always hits the nad right on the head, was on the side of the shopkers currents of winds and the other elements that gave him cause for such scrious study. "Clear and clearterested in clear weather, in a business point of view, are said to have sent a special delogation to Washington with a good stock of presents to induce the old gentleman to keep up the "clearing" cry. the prospect can be set down as a pretty fair

Thanks to the kindness of Santa Claus himself and that good head of a numerous family who went the rounds with a HERALD reporter last week, the readers of the HERALD must be by this time pretty thoroughly informed as to where they sho thoroughly informed as to where they should ge get their holiday goods, in the way of toys, plane hats, caps, furs, pipes and lancy goods general That bewildered head of the family, however, h to make another tour of it yesterday, despite his self, because, forsooth, according to the other met bers of the household, he had not made all the pse chases he ought to have made had he been bett posted. In order, therefore, that between now at the expiration of the holidays others similarly si unted, and at a loss to know where to go to estain goods other than those already spoken of the Herald, it may be mentioned that in the proclous matter of watches and jewelry Tippany 4 CO.,

clous matter of watches and jewelry

TIPPANY & CO.,

corner of Fifteenth street and Broadway, can
satisfy the most exacting. Their stock of broanes is
very elegant and their diamonds are the great
jewelry leature of their holiday goods.

FRANKFIELD & CO.,

209 Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and
323 Eighth avenue, have on hand everything in
the jewelry line that a well regulated first class
jewelry store, ought to have. The firm makes a
specialty of cuckoo clocks, which they sell at very
low figures. Their broanes and house ornaments
generally are very inviting to a person of taste and
precious stones is fully equal in quality if not an
quantity to that of any establishment on Broadway.

corner of Broadway and Prince street, are sel their goods during the holidays much below usual prices.

usual prices.

YICTOR BISHOF,
under the Fifth Avenue Hotel (right hand aide
only), has a splendid stock of rich jewelry and
coral ornaments, which the holiday goods purchaser would do well to inspect. Everything that
a lady can desire in the way of finger rings, earrings, necklaces, chains and watches can be obtained at this establishment for the mere asking
(and paying) for it. It is said that Mr. Blahep's
stock is the choicest of its kind in the city.

GERBERG C. ALLEN.

Stock is the choicest of its kind in the city.

841 Broadway, has also a magnificent array et diamonds, watches, chains, Ac., in his cases. The goods are all being sold at holiday prices—that is, cheaper than usual, and will be kept down in rates to the lowest level until New Year's.

HENRY CAPT,
23 Union square, has a fine stock of jewelry, &c.,
which ought to attract many purchasers.

which ought to attract many purchasers.

J. GAGGIN.

T25 Broadway, deals extensively in vulcanite and jet jewelry, and his stock is of the rarest and most varied character.

LYNCH'S,

No. 723 Broadway, has a rare stock of diamonds on hand, which are selling, as the Madame says, at ruinous prices.

HENRY MAB,

1,195% Broadway, should be called upon by the uptowners. They will find all kinds of jewelry at fair prices.

BOOKS.

People who are fond of making sensible presents to their friends, such as historical works and works that are amusing, works that are pleasing to the young, works not untrue to the old, or works that are suitable to everybody, need not complain that there are not enough places in town to make a choice from. A visit to any one of the following establishments will certainly repay them, even if they come away without buying a few hundred volumes on the spot:—Harper Brothers, Franklin square; Scribner & Co., 55 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., 55 Broadway; J. B. Lippincott & Co., 25 Bond street; A. L. Luyster, 138 Fulton street; G. W. Carleton & Co., Madison square; Sheldon & Co., 677 Broadway; Leggett Brothers, 3 Beekman street; John Pyne, 109 Nassan street (John has a splendid stock of books for the boys and girls, that are being sold at a sacrifice); George R. Lockwood, 812 Broadway; Dodd & Mead, 162 Broadway, and MacMillan & Co., 38 Bleecker street.

should not be overlooked by the purchaser whose inclinations are artistic. Everything that he can wish for almost in this branch of business can be obtained at C. T. Hooper's, 76 Nassau street; Wm. Schau's, 749 Broadway; Gonpil & Co., Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-second street; E. H. & T. Anthony & Co., 591 Broadway; Leavitt Art Rooms, 30 East Fourteenth street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
of all kinds can be had at C. M. Funk's, 20 Park place; Horace Waters, 481 Broadway; Haines Brothers, 27 Union square; Steinway & Sons: Chickering & Co., Albert Weber, corner Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street, and Decker Brothers, 56 Bleecker street.

nue and Sixteenth street, and Decker Brothers, 56
Bleecker street,

Billiards.

The knights of the cue and the trade generally
who want to get in a new stock of tables, &c.,
should go to Wm. H. Grimth's, 40 Vesey street;
H. W. Callender's, 738 Broadway; Kavanagh &
Decker's, corner Canal & Centre, and to Geo. E.
Phelan's, No. 7 Barclay street. Each of these
firms has a splendid stock of tables, and the connoisseur in the billiard art will find a large variety
to choose from both in style of cushion and general make of the tables.

CLOTHING.

Brokaw Bros., Fourth avenue and Eighth street;
P. C. Barnum & Co., Chatham square; Raymond &
Co., corner of Fulton and Nassau, and Brooks Bros.,
Union square, have a stock of Winter clothing
ready made, and will make to order at all times.

DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ready made, and will make to order at all times.

DOGS, BIEDS, &C.

In the matter of birds, dogs, &c., a purchaser can find a good stock to choose from at B. G. Dovey's, No. 3 Greene street. David Venten, 408 Canat street, has a lot of fine fancy dogs, and so has Francis Eutler, No. 3 Peck slip. Albrecht Max & Co., 89 Chatham street, and Charles Reiche, 55 Chatham street, keep birds and dogs of all kinds.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF BROOKLYN PRIS. ONERS.

Yesterday afternoon Jerry Quirk, a notorious but unpunished ruman, was convicted before Justice Elliott of assault and attempted highway robbery, his victim being an unsophisticated Geman named Zink. While being escorted to the prison van for conveyance to the county jail Quirk made a sudden dash for liberty, knocking down all who stood in this way. Several policemen pursued the ngitive and several hundred citizens pursued the policemen. The chase was an exciting and somewhat amusing one, and continued over a mile, when the fugitive lost his wind and surrendered to his pursuers. A batch of petty larceny theves attempted to escape at the same time by the instigation of Quirk, but they were all recaptured without much difficulty. For many weeks the court room in which this escapade took place has been under the charge of only one officer, the Justice having remsed to accept the services of another sent to him by the police authorities, claiming that he had a right to select his own officers. The result of this little difference of opinion may prove serious when least expected. iott of assault and attempted highway robbery.

RAILBOAD LITIGATION IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Dec. 21, 1872. The Chancellor has granted an injunction restraining the New Jersey Central Railroad Company from interfering with the coal trade of the Belaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, or carrying into effect the resolution of December 13 regarding it.